- Washing, mopping, baking, churning;
  Next day ironing must be done.
  And the busy housewife findeth
  Little rest till set of sun.
  Then the knitting and the sewing.
  With the buttonholes to make;
  Oh, the patching and the darning,
  How they make our fingers ache.
- But of all the varied duties That we busy housewives I do think that washing dish
- I do think that washing dishes
  Is the most provoking kind.
  Way, the times they must be hand
  O'er and o'er, day after day,
  Almost makes one wish the china
  Were in bits for children's play.
- Now, don't tell me I am wicked—
  I know that as well as you;
  But somehow when I am wearry,
  Dishes make me feel so blue.
  And the only cure I've found yet
  Is a paper or a book,
  When my family are settled
  Each in his own cozy nook.
- I know well that very many
  Have obtained the needed grace,
  With a patient, cheerful spirit,
  All life's petty ills to face.
  Oh, that I were of that number!
  Then, with heart for any fate,
  I might, with a cheerful spirit,
  "Learn to labor and to wait."
  —Chicago Inter-O.

THE CRICKET.

Blithe minstrel of the fading year!
I love thy song of cozy cheer,
And though my cell be rude and bare
With thee my lonely hearth I share,
Nor would I thy thin pipe forego
For sweetest reeds that man may blow. Without, November's tempests roar; The maniac wind assaults the door, And shrill through mountain gorges blea The writhen hemiocks sigh and shriek; But what care I how wild it be So Fate sends comrade such as thee?

Zstranged, unvisited, forlorn,
I give the false world scorn for scorn!
Remote from man, to hear at night
Thy faultiess treble's crisp delight,
And warm my old bones by the fire,
Are the sole comforts I desire.

When on my ruined past I brood, And maddening memories intrude, Then, welcome guest! thy cheerful strain Diverts and solaces my pain, And makes me for an hour forget All. save thy tiny clarionet!

When sleep's soft fingers close my eyes, And childhood's fairy pictures rise, ou art my sleepless sentinel, hose watchword tells me all is well-Thou art the hermit's closest friend;
And when my mortal day shall end,
And my cold hand at last shall tire
To light at eve the fagot-fire—
Though none are left to weep for me,
Thy song my requiem shall be!
—December Scribner's.

eatures, very frequently contrive to live harmoniously enough together. The Aston Hall cat, that ate, associated, and slept, with a huge bloodhound, only did what innumerable cats have done. Such companionships are too common to be reckoned among strange animal friendships, such as that most singular instance of attachment between two animals of opposite natures and habits, related to Mr. Jesse by a person on whose veracity he could depend. The narrator boasted the proprietorship of an alligator which had become so tame that it would follow him up and down stairs; while it was so fond of his cat's society

ever she left it to its own devices. and a black cat an intimate friendship existed for years, a friendship that came to a touching end : for, when that famous steed died, his old companion would not

ed away and died. One of Miss Braddon's heroines says: "It is so nice to see a favorite horse looking over the door of his loose-box, with a big tabby-cat sitting on the win-dow-ledge beside him." The big tabby would probably prefer being on horse-back, for puss takes very kindly to the stable, and the horse takes as kindly to puss. A cat belonging to the royal stables at Windsor made herself so agreeable to one of the horses there that, rather than put her to any inconvenince, he would take his night's rest standing. This was held detrimental to his health, and the stable authorities, unable to hit upon any other plan, banished poor pussy

to a distant part of the country.

Mr. Huntington, of East Bloomfield, New York, owns a thorough-bred horse named Narragansett and a white cat. The latter was wont to pay a daily visit to Narragansett's stall, to hunt up the mice and then enjoy a quiet nap. Mr. Huntington removed to Rochester his family, leaving the cat behind; but she complained so loudly and so unceasingly that she was sent on to the new abode. Her first object was now to get somebody to interpret her desires. At last her master divined them, and started off with her to the barn. As soon as they were inside, the cat went to the horse's stall, made herself a bed near his head, and curied her-self up contentedly. When Mr. Huntington visited the pair next morning, there was puss close to Narragansett's feet with a family of five beside her. The horse evidently knew all about it, and that it behooved him to take heed how he moved his feet. Puss afterward would go out, leaving her little ones to the care of her friend, who would every now and then look to see how they were getting on. When these inspections took place in the mother's presence, she was not at all uneasy, although she showed the greatest fear and anxiety if any children or strangers intruded upon

er privacy.

A centleman in Sussex had a cat which showed the greatest affection for a young blackbird, which was given to her by a stable-boy for food a day or two after she had been deprived of her kit-tens. She tended it with the greatest care; they became inseparable companions, and no mother could show a greater fondness for her offspring than she

Lemmery shut up a cat and several mice together in a cage. The mice in time got to be very friendly, and pluck-ed and nibbled at their feline friend. When any of them grew troublesome, she would gently box their ears.—A German magazine tells of a M. Hecart who placed a tame sparrow under the protec-tion of a wild-cat. Another cat attacked the sparrow, which was at the most ment the antics of a dog, who moment rescued by its protector. During the sparrow's sub illness its natural foe watched over it with great tenderness. The same authority gives an instance of a cat trained, like a watch-dog, to keep guard over a yard containing a hare, and some sparrows, black-birds, and partridges.

A pair of carriage-horses taken A pair of carriage-horses taken to water at a stone trough, then standing at one end of the Manchester Exchange, were followed by a dog who was in the habit of lying in the stall of one of them. As he gamboled on in front, the creature was suddenly attacked by a mastiff far too strong for his power of resistance, and it would have gone hard with him but for the unlooked for intervention of his stable-companion, which, breaking loose from the man who was attacked by a description of his stable-companion, which, breaking loose from the man who was attacked by a description of his stable-companion, which, breaking loose from the man who was attacked by a description of his stable-companion, which, breaking loose from the man who was attacked by a description of his stable-companion, which, breaking loose from the man who was attacked by a description of his stable-companion, which, breaking loose from the man who was attacked by a description of his stable-companion, which, and so sundry gentle remonstrances on the part of the owner of the Government. The United States were invited to join the combination, but Mr. Seward, who was then Scaretary of States were invited to join the combination, but Mr. Seward, who was then Scaretary of States were invited to join the combination, but Mr. Seward, who was then Scaretary of States were invited to join the combination, but Mr. Seward, who was then Scaretary of States were invited to join the combination, but Mr. Seward, who was then Scaretary of States were invited to join the combination, but Mr. Seward, who was then Scaretary of States were invited to join the combination, but Mr. Seward, who was then Scaretary of States were invited to join the combination, but Mr. Seward, who was then Scaretary of States were invited to join the combination, but Mr. Seward, who was then Scaretary of States were invited to join the combination, but Mr. Seward, who was then Scaretary of States were invited to join the combination, but Mr. Seward, who was then Scaretary of States were i breaking loose from the leading it, made for the battling dogs,

finished his drink. In very sens Chariton Conrier. finished his drink. In very sensit ish dog Traveler show lis affection i his mistress's pet pony. The latter his been badly hurt, and, when well enoug to be turned into a field, was visite there by its fair owner and regaled wi carrots and other delicacies; Travele for his part, never failing to fetch of or two windfall apples from the garde laying them on the grass before the pony, and hailing its enjoyment of the with the liveliest demonstration of d

> That such relations should exist be tween the horse and the dog seems nat- bias and frayed at each edge. ural enough; but that a horse should be hail-fellow with a hen appears too absurd to be true; yet we have Gilbert trimming of walking costumes. White's word for it that a horse, lack ing more suitable companions, struck up a great friendship with a hen, and displayed immeuse gratification when she rubbed against his legs and clucked a greeting, while he moved about with the greatest caution lest he might trample on his "little, little friend."

Colonel Montagu tells of a pointer which, after being well beaten for killing a Chinese goose, was further pun-ished by having the murdered bird tied to his neck-a penance that entailed his being constantly attended by the de-funct's relict. Whether he satisfied her that he repented the cruel deed is more than we know; but, after a little while the pointer and the goose were on the best of terms, living under the same roof, feeding out of one trough, occupying the same straw bed; and, when the

dog went on duty in the field, the goose filled the air with her lamentations for A New Zealand paper says: "There is a dog at Taupo and also a young pig, and these two afford a curious example of animal sagacity and confidence in the bona fides of each other. These two anmals live at the native pah on the oppo-site side of Tapuaeharuru, and the dog discovered some happy hunting-grounds on the other side, and informed the pig. The pig, being only two months old, informed the dog that he could not swim across the river, which at that spot debouches from the lake, but that in time he hoped to from share the adventures of his canine friend. The dog settled the difficulty. He went into the river, standing up to his neck in water, and crouched down; the pig got on his back, clasping his neck with his forelegs. The dog then swam across carrying his chum over. Why married folk, so ill-mated as to agree only to differ, should be said to lead a cat-and-dog life, is not very clear, since those household pets, being intelligent, affectionate, cheerful, and sociable creatures, very fractional property of the control of th Puss—a hare that had never seen a spaniel—to Marquis—a spaniel that had never seen a hare-he discovered no token of fear in the one, nor sign of hostility in the other, and the new acquain-

tances were soon in all respects socia-ble and friendly-a proof, the poet thought, that there was no natural an-tipathy between dog and hare. Upon just as good grounds the same might be inferred regarding dog and fox. We have read of a tame fox hunting with a pack of harriers; and Mr. Moffat, of Bearsley, Northumberland, owned one that was excessively fond of canine sothat, when she lay down before the fire, the alligator followed suit, made a pillowing a raid on the poultry-yard, Maslow of puss, and went off to sleep; and ter Reynard was chained up in a grass when awake the reptile was only happy so long as puss was somewhere near, turning morose and ill-tempered whener she left it to its own devices.

Many equine celebrities have delighting feline companions, following in the dog, and use all his arts

THE CROWN OF MEXICO.

The Romance of Young Iturbide—Adoptical by Maximilian—A Mother's Cruel this the example of their notable ancestors, the Godolphin Arab, between whom though he had never set eyes on that

especial dog before. In 1822 some white rats were trappe in Colonel Berkeley's stables. Mr. Samuel Moss, of Cheltenham, took a leave the body, and, when it had seen it fancy to a youngster, and determined to put underground, crawled slowly to a make a pet of him. He was soon tamed, hay-loft, and, refusing to be comforted, and christened Scugg. Then he was formally introduced to a rat-killing terrier, a ceremony so well understood by Flora that she not only refrained from assaulting the new-comer, but actually constituted herself his protectress, mounting guard over Scugg whenever stranger came into the room, growling, snarling, and showing her teeth, until convinced be had no evil intention toward her protege. These two strangely assorted friends lapped from the same saucer, played together in the garden, and, when Flora indulged in a snooze, Scugg ensconced himself snugly between her legs. He would mount the dinner-table and carry off sugar. pastry, or cheese, while Flora waited to share in the plunder. One day a man brought Mr. Moss another white rat, while the terrier and Scugg were racing about the room. The stranger was shaken out of the trap, and presently two white rats were scampering across the floor pursued by Flora. The chase did not last long, one of them quickly falling a victim to the terrier's teeth, much to the experimentalist's alarm, as his eyes could not distinguish one rat from the other. Looking around, however, his mind was relieved, for there in his corner was Seugg, with Flora standing sentry before him—a position she held until the man and the dead rat were out of the room. When his master took a wife to himself, a new home was found for Scugg; but the poor fellow died within a month of his removal, and it is not improbable that the separation from

his canine friend was the primary cause of the rat's untimely decease. St. Pierre pronounced the mutual attachment displayed between a lion at Versailles and a dog to be one of the most touching exhibitions Nature could offer to the speculations of the philoso-pher. Such exhibitions are by no means jungle have often admitted dogs to their society and lived on affectionate terms with them. Not long ago, an ailing lioness in the Dublin Zoological Gardens was so tormented by the rats nibbling her toes that a little terrier was introduced into the cage. His entrance elicited a sulky growl from the invalid; but seeing the visitor toss a rat in the air and eatch it with a killing snap as it came down, she at once came to the sensible conclusion that the dog's acquaintance was worth cultivating. Coaxing the terrier to her side, she folded her paw round him and took him to her breast; and there he rested every night afterward, ready to pounce upon of the lioness.

myrat daring to disturb the slumbers dens, we watched with no little amuseprotect-sequent a cage occupied by a tiger and and Spain entered into an agreement to over it tigress. The noble pair of beasts were send troops to Mexico to take possesdentally putting the bearout of temper, Cruz. had the life put out of his body; whereand with one well delivered kick sent the mastiff into a cooper's cellar, and then quietly returned to the trough and then content in the collection of a loan. He detection of a loan. He detection of a loan. He detection of a loan in the collection of a loan. He detection of a loan in the collection of a loan in the collection of a loan. He detection of a loan in the collection of a loan in the collection of a loan. He detection of a loan in the collection of a loan in the

-Scotch plaid satins of brilliant col-

tige as well among the monarchs of E

rope for political skill and sagacity.

was then that the proposition was mad that Maximilian, Archduke of Austri

should be made Emperor of Mexic

with a foreign protectorate. It w

hoped that by this step, which would in the interest of the Church party, th

the favor of Rome would be gaine

while by the elevation of one of t

royal house of Austria to an imperi

Hagsburg would be gained. At the same time it was hoped that a check

would be put to the growing democrac of the new world. The United Stat

was involved in the civil war and cou

not interfere. Maximilian accepted the

offer. He was hopelessly in debt, and it was offered that his debts should lead to the should be a sho

paid. The ambition of his wife, t Archduchess Carlotta, also had its

fluence, and on the 18th of April, 186 he convoked the Convention which

made him Emperor of Mexico, and s

cured to him 12,000,000 francs. At the time he was 32 years old, and his will

24. They started for their new e

pire, passing through Rome, whe they received the blessing of the venerable Pope. On the 29th of May, 1864, they arrived at Ven

Cruz, and went at once to the City

Mexico. Their reception was a disar pointment. Instead of the enthusias

they had been led to expect, they we coldly received, and found a people if

at all willing to submit to their author

peror, I received a note from Mr. Ser

ard, asking me to do what I could,

an unofficial way, to further the cause

the Princess Donna Alicia de Iturbid

who would call upon me. The lady

and I found her a woman about 40 year

was reached-traveling under her maid-

them, Donna Alicia was decoyed into a

question followed the note very short

-Bands of gay Scotch plaid around the ankle are a new and attractive feature of children's winter hosiery. -A new style of overskirt is called the Roman apron. It has a long, straight front and a row of flounces up

-Five or six gathered flounces trim the back breadths of demi-trained dresses, and the overskirts are shirred upon the sides.

-Very simple coiffures are in vogue in Paris, smooth, compact bands having superseded braids, puffs, bangs and

—Several rows of fringe ornament the bottom of the front breadth of handome reception dresses, giving an unique effect to the costume.

effect to the costume.

The skirt of the short walking-dress is made entirely round; not even the edge must touch the ground, and the back is made full enough for a panier.

Handsome new balmoral skirts are of rose color, sky-blue, or scarlet cashmere finished with a flounce edged with torchon lace and headed by insertion.

The lately imported brocades are very beautiful. Vivid rich hues predominate, and fern leaves, roses, pasperor, I received a note from Mr. See

ominate, and fern leaves, roses, passion flowers and quaint rococo designs are shown. -One of the most stylish winter bonnets is the Louis XVI. It is neat and

graceful in form, trimmed only with a

panache of ostrich tips, and two-toned satin ribbon. -New veils of black thread net without dots are in mask shape, with the lower edge pointed in sharp vandykes, and stitched in four or five rows of colored silk to suit the prevailing color of

the bonnet. -Satin and brocade are the materials most used at present for making hand-some dresses that will be worn also in the winter. There are new heavy yet soft brocades with the ground woven in

-Dresses grow much more bouffant in the back as the season advances. Many costumes have the front turned back in revers and a plastron vest in-troduced, while behind is a broad panier puff, finished with a bow.

-An aucient fashion has been resuscitated of reticules or bags carried on the arm, by strings. Some of them, of satin and velvet, are embroidered on each side with a monogram or initial and a cluster of flowers.

-The wearing of short dresses, which is now becoming so popular, will permit ladies to carry a muff during the winter for use as, well as show. several winters past the long trains worn have obliged the gentler sex to grasp their dresses with one hand, which nember, as a matter of course, suffered from the cold, while the other hand was kept warm in a muff.

milian.]

Hon. John Bigelow, former Minister en name of Alice Greene. Upon reachto France, recently delivered a lecture ing the capital, she addressed herself to in Brooklyn, N. Y., on "The Heirs to Marshal Bazine, in command of the forthe Imperial Crown of Mexico," in eign contingent, and secured his good

which he said:

A telegram appeared a few months allow her to remain in the country near which he said: the arrival in England of the young est and appealing note to their Majes-Prince Iturbide, grandson of the Emperor Iturbide, of Mexico, to enter the der the pretense that she was going to nilitary school at Woolwich. This tel- the palace to talk over the matter with egram suggested a painful incident con-nected with the recent history of Mexico, which will not be uninteresting, but preparation, taken to Vera Cruz, whence in order to grasp the details fairly it the family were obliged to leave by the will be well to take a backward glance next steamer. Donna Alicia then went at the history of Mexico. It is about to Washington and saw Mr. Seward, 350 years since Cortez and his handful and then to Paris, where she sought, of adventurers landed in Mexico at what | through Mr. Bigelow, the intervention is now Vera Cruz and marched without of the French Government, but without opposition of any moment to the capital avail. Mr. Bigelow did a'l that could of the country. He succeeded in mak- be done in an unofficial way, but withing a country five times the size of out success. The French Government France a dependency of the Spanish declined to interfere. Meanwhile crown, and it was held peacefully by that Government until Napoleon placed his position became every day more prehis brother on the Spanish throne. The carious. Juarez, the Mexican, had an colonies refused to accept the usurpa-tion and remained faithful, and in 1803 the insurgent States, and the the Mexicans seized the Spanish disaffection of the country steadily in-Viceroy and sent him to Spani. Creased. Maximilian determined to The freedom from home interference send his wife, Carlotta, to Europe in stimulated the love of liberty, and in search of aid. In Paris, Donna Alicia 1821 one Don Augustine Iturbide, who had an interview with Carlotta, in which had been dismissed from the Spanish she begged that her child might be rearmy because of cruelty to some of his stored to her; but she was coldly recaptives, managed by address and ceived, and met with but little encour-courage to stimulate the national spirit agement. Nor was Carlotta's success to throwing off the yoke of Spain, or in searching for help any better. The rather completing the work which had French Emperor had enough on his been going on. He was declared Em- hands at home, and she went to Rome. peror. In 1822, however, Santa Anna, a Colonel in the Army, headed the revolution which ended by expelling Iturbide from Mexico, and, in disappointment, her reason gave way, consideration of his services, he was al- and the poor Empress of Mexico became lowed a pension of \$25,000. He went a raving maniac. The lecturer then to Europe, and, trusting to his popularity, he returned to Mexico but was until his capture by the Mexicans promptly arrested, tried and shot on the through the treachery of one of his Genevening of July 9, 1829. From that erals. The European Powers sought to time until 1864 Mexico enjoyed what save his life, and invoked the aid of the was called a republican form of gov-ernment and freedom from foreign rule. He was brought to trial and shot on the There was one influence, however, 19th of June. He and his wife did not Captive lords of the forest and which bore a very important part in the fear breaking a mother's heart, and country, and which was all powerful. their own hearts were broken. This was the influence of the Latin Church, which owned one-third of the real and personal property of the country, and which of course was subservient to the government of the Pope chairman of a school district committee of Rome in all things. It can well be to an aspirant for the position of teachimagined what a powerful influence er. The reader will see that it was on-the Church wielded in Mexico, and ly the candidate's too high notion of when it took part in politics it could salary pertaining to such a position that bring a very powerful agence to bear caused her disappointment. This is not upon the side which it especied. In a burlesque (would to heaven it were!) 1854 an ineffectual attempt was made to but is a bona-fide letter setting forth overthrow this power. There had been indeed almost constant struggling between the Church party and its opno-nents for years. In 1861, while this struggle still went on, the civil war broke out in the United States, while The last time we visited the lion-house hexico at the same time was in a state of the Regent's Park Zoological Gar- of anarchy. The Mexican Government owed claims abroad to foreign Governments which had never been paid, and

sion of certain ports and hold them and

collect the revenue thereof until their

claims were settled, but they were not

to interfere with the internal arrange-

The French Emperor had other views

ment of the Government. The Unite

We present below the letter of the chairman of a school district committee

The Schoolmaster Abroad

To Renovate Black Merino .- Rip the old, and a native of the United States She was the wife of one of the sons of the Emperor Don Augustine Iturbide, warm soap-suds 2 hours; dissolve 1 who had been shot by his countrymen ounce of extract of logwood in a bowl years before. The lady told me ber of warm water, add sufficient warm wastory, which was substantially as follows: The Iturbide family had been taken from the suds without wringing; residents of the City of Mexi- let the dress stand in the logwood-water co, and her young son, as all night; in the morning rinse in several waters without wringing in the last a considerable popularity among the people. Maximilian had conceived the idea of diverting that popularity to him-

self by adopting the infant son and en- or 6 good-sized carrots, slice them rathtering into an agreement that when he died the scepter of Mexico should pass just cover with cold water; sprinkle in to the grandson of the Iturbide, the son | e little salt, and let it simmer until soft; of Donna Alicia. His own wife, Carlotta, had borne no children, and by them 1 pint of good cream, a little this arrangement the crown would pass to a Mexican. On the other hand, the a little finely chopped parsley; let this arrears offeensions due the Iturbide fam- simmer ten minutes, and serve hot. The ily were to be paid, and they were to dark colored, sweet carrot is the best

quit Mexico not to return, except with for stewing. the consent of the Emperor. Donna Alicia said that, dazzled by the brilliant prospects thus opened before their view, she had consented to surrender the boy to Maximilian and Carlotta. [In this lemon or vanilla extract, and a little to Maximilian and Carlotta. [In this connection the lecturer read the contract that was drawn between the Iturbide family and the ministers of Maximilian and Carlotta. [In this connection the lecturer read the contract that was drawn between the Iturbide family and the ministers of Maximilian and Carlotta. [In this connection or vanilla extract, and a little salt. Heat the milk, stir in the soaked tapioca. When it has dissolved, add the sugar. Boil slowly 15 minutes, stir-The money, amounting to ring all the time. Take from the fire \$30,000 in cash and the remainder, over and heat until nearly cold. Flavor and \$100,000, in drafts, was paid to the pour into a mold dipped in cold water. Iturbide family, and they started for When quite cold and ready to serve,

Vera Cruz, with the intention of leaving turn out, and pour cold, sweetened But here the love and affection of the cream around it. mother asserted itself, and she returned to Mexico almost as soon as Vera Cruz delicious, discoust of the sound can be made to Mexico almost as soon as Vera Cruz to Mexico almost as to Mexico almo in this way: Use nothing but lean meat and the bones, leaving out all grease or butter. If fat meat is used prepare the stock long enough before the soup is needed to allow it to cool; skim off the fat before adding the vege value to depend alone upon the juices of the meat for the richness and flavor of the soup. Cut the meat in small pieces; crush the bones; place in cold water; let this come to a heat slowly, and simmer for several hours. Do not season till done, as the salt hardens the meat. Strain through a sieve in order to remove all scraps of meat and vegetables; these should never be allowed to remain and disfigure what would otherwise be a tempting looking soup. This soup should be of the consistency of rich, sweet cream; if not so who done it should be thickened with a little flour and water; have no lumps in the thickening, and add just before taking from the fire.

FARM TOPICS. FATTENING ANIMALS .- One of the most profitable operations of the farm is the feeding of a few animals for the butcher. A fattening animal takes from his feed nothing but the carbonaceous portions, and these are of no value in the manure; so that the value of the feed used is nearly all returned in the manure, leaving the gain in weight as profit for the feed and labor. Or, to put it in another way, the gain in weight pays for the feed and labor, leaving the manure as the profit. The value of the latter is sufficient to satisfy any farmer. But profitable as this farm work and business enterprise may be, it is strangely neglected. This neglect arises from many causes. There is want of the capital needed in many cases, want of enterprise and energy in others, want of knowledge of the successful management of fattening animals, and the ab sence of the necessary fodder. It is a new thing in our system of agriculture to many, but it is rapidly becoming an indispensable means of successful farmwith a majority of farmers. Year by year the farms are becoming productive, if not in yield at least in the way of income, and the business of farming leaves but little cash in the farmer's pocket at the end of the year. There are few money crops that can be grown now. After dairying there is no other branch of agriculing there is no other branch of agricul-ture that promises any income of money come is the alleged reason for the paadequate to the present needs of a farmer's family. The time is past when the farmer's wife and children shall toil barefooted in the field, wear homespun, and eat potatoes and milk by the light of a piece of cotton cloth in a saucer of lard or tallow. We have advanced in civilization beyond that, and it is a hapby thing that it is so. Poverty, allough it may be independent, is not inducive to a proper self-respect, and the farmer should be able to maintain an equal position with that which any ther industry can afford, at the least is a proprietor of real estate he should able to do better than that, because

ere are few farmers who are doing To effect the desired improvement in heir condition, it is necessary to increase the income from their farms. This can hardly be done by growing arge crops, unless at the same time a profitable outlet can be found for them. a farmer doubles his corn crop, the alt is more corn thrown upon a maret already filled with corn, and the rice is reduced; so that the money reived for the enlarged crop is precisely same as that for the smaller one But if he can use the surplus of his corn home, or can raise his former yield or wer acres, and grow roots or other eding crops on the remainder, he ains an advantage. It is in this way at at least one measure of relief from e present pressure of low prices can

should be able to earn a proper

can, make a practice of raising a few beeves for fattening, or fatten a few every year. The result will be an increased supply of manure, which is the equivalent of much money, and a money crop besides; and often this may be secured without decreasing the other pro ducts of the farm.

At the outset it is clear that there must be a provision made for growing some feeding crops, for it would be idle to talk now of purchasing food, when one has to turn in many ways to find the means of supplying present wants. Our present system is to graze our breeves and to finish themon corn when

be looked for. Let those farmers who

they are 3 or 4 years old or more; this can never pay. The method is too cost-ly and the time is too long. We must be able to push the animal from weaning and to make it ready for sale at 3 years old at the utmost. We can do years old at the utmost. We can do this only by stall-feeding; by growing large crops of roots, and feeding these with straw and some grain. Before oil cakes were largely fed in Europe, beef was made mainly from turnips, mangels, and straw, with occasional grazing. Grazing, however, is equivalent to a waste of feed, for the muscular action uses up flesh, which requires food to replace Grazing, therefore, may be left out of the question. We need roots, straw, hay, corn, and not much of the latter two, because the former will furnish the means for producing flesh, and corn is needed only to add the fat after the frame is filled up. An animal taken at six months old may be turned on to grass for the first season, and fed some extra food, as ground oats and corn, in small quantities to keep up a thrifty growth until the first winter, when oushel of pulled roots and chopped straw, with two or three pounds of meal a day, will add greatly to its weight un til its second year; the same treatment continued the next 12 months, doubling the rations or adding some hay, wil finish it for the butcher, and will pro-duce meat of the best quality and flav-or, if the best breed has been chosen. finish it for the butcher, and will Meat so made is far superior to the linseed and cotton-seed cake-fed ani mals, which at present furnish the bulk of English beef, and with which our American beef, more wholesomely fed, competes with success. We have now an abundance of short-horn cattle, which may be procured almost as cheap ly as common cattle. Short-horn bulls, in all but fancy points of pedigree, and others non-essential to their intrinsic value, can be purchased at very little more than their value from beef; and these animals, full of vigor and force derived from careful breeding for generations past, have the ability, when

## large a measure as may be possible Death in a Swamp.

crossed upon good common cows, to produce calves which will actually sur-

in equal age and with equal treatment.

With such opportunities as are now af-

forded farmers certainly neglect their interest if they do not add the feeding

of cattle to their other industries in a

band has a small farm in the swamp near Camden, N. J., was attracted by the continued barking of a strange dog Upon the approach of Mrs. Gilbert crouched at her feet as though it had something to communicate. Mrs. Gilbert tried to take the dog to the house, but it refused to stir in any path except a narrow muddy one that led directly into the swamp. Mrs. Gilbert got her husband's boots and struck out on the An Every day Soup .- A thoroughly little dog's trail. After going about a and shoulders protruding black mud a few feet from the edge of the path. The man's head was bent forward, the eyes closed, and the face black. His arms were extended, one tables. It will be found of the greatest grasping a low tussock and the other resting a few inches in the mud, stretched straight out. Mrs. Gilbert floundered into the mud to ascertain whether or not the man was living. She herself began to sink, and was only able by the exercise of her whole strength to get back on the path. When she did get back she summoned her husband. Mr. Gilbert, with two men, hurried to the rescue. was in the same position and still un-conscious. Mrs. Gilbert said the left arm was buried a little deeper, and that the whole body had sunk perceptibly during the time of her absence. an hour's careful work the body was hauled out into the path. It was taken to the house and rubbed with flannel. Consciousness was fully restored after a while, and then the stranger told that his name was Charles Yopp, a cigar maker of Trenton, and that he had been hunting for water-cresses in the swamp. In attemping to push himself from tus sock to tussock to reach a particularly fine water-cress, he dropped his baske in the mud, and, without a thought of sinking deeper than the tops of his shoes he had jumped off into the mud, but his legs went down into the black deposit as though it were water. He caught at the tussock, and was about to gain a firm hold, when he sank deeper and deeper. There seemed to be something below pulling him down. With the darkness his strength returned, but, as it seemed to him, the tussock had moved two or three inches from his hand; he exhausted himself with cries that were only answered by the whine of his little dog in the path. It was calculated by him in his frenzy that he was sinking at the rate of one inch every hour. Stupor fell upon him along toward the middle of the night. He was buried 19 hours. On Thursday Gilbert took the old man home. For a while it was thought that his body would get its strength and vigor back, but on Friday he grew weaker, and on Saturday morning Coroner Mur

ray was notified of his death. -The income of the Prince Louis Napolean, Eugenie's son, is only \$8,000 a year, derived from a little property in Illyria, left him by the Princess Bacciorents of Princess Thyra refusing to le her marry him, although the ex-Empress offered to settle on her son twothirds of her own income, or \$60,000 a year. The Duke of Cumberland, son o the late ex-King of Hanover, and a near relative of Queen Victoria, who is betrothed to Thyra, besides an ample for tune already in his possession, is to re ceive about \$10,000 from the German Government for renouncing his right to the throne of Hanover.

-A young lady being addressed by gentleman much older than herself, observed that the only objection she had to a union with him was the probabilicompense for his labor, and interest ty of his dying before her and leaving on his capital besides. Just now her to the sorrows of widowhood. To which he made the apt and complimentary reply: "Blessed is the man who hath a virtuous wife, for the num ber of his days shall be doubled?

> -The less reason turkeys have to feel grateful the more they get ready for thanksgiving.

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